

# Trend Lines

**Perspectives on Utah's Economy**

**July/August 2003**



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**What Should I be When I Grow up?** *page 10*

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# Contributors

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Mark is the Senior Economist for the Utah Department of Workforce Services. His role is to represent the department on economic issues and to convey clearly and precisely the department's employment and unemployment statistics. Mark has worked for the department for nearly 13 years and holds an M.S. and B.S. in economics from the University of Utah. He serves on committees that advise the Governor, state economic councils, economic development agencies, and legislative committees.





## **Lecia Parks Langston**

Lecia Langston is the Western Regional Economist for the Department of Workforce Services, and lives in St. George. Lecia has been an economist with the state for more than 20 years. During that time, she was Chief Economist for the Department of Employment Security for six years, has served as a president of the Wasatch Front Economic Forum, has staffed Governor Bangerter's Workforce 2000 Committee, and is a past advisor of the Governor's Economic Coordinating Committee. She is the author of several studies including *Hard at Work: Women in the Utah Labor Force*.

## **John T. Mathews**

John is the Northern Regional Economist for the Department of Workforce Services where he has been employed as an economist for 27 years. His primary areas of responsibility include the preparation of Utah's occupational employment projections ("Utah Job Outlook"), and wage and career information. John conducts various research studies and provides labor market training. He has a B.S. and an M.S. in Economics from the U of U and has served as an Assistant Adjunct Professor of Economics at the U of U, and is an Economics Faculty at the University of Phoenix.



## **James A. Robson**

Jim is the Regional Economist for Salt Lake, Utah, Tooele, Summit, and Wasatch counties. He worked for the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget analyzing Utah and at Utah Foundation. Mr. Robson has worked for and participated with the Governor's Council of Economic Advisors, the Utah Population Estimates Committee, and is past president of the Wasatch Front Economic Forum. Jim has a Bachelor of Science degree in Economics from the University of Utah.

## **Austin R. Sargent**

Austin has been a regional economist with the Department of Workforce Services for four years. Prior to that he was a research economist for fourteen years at the Bureau of Economic and Business Research at the University of Utah. He is currently an associate member of the Governor's Council of Economic Advisors. He is a graduate of the University of Utah with a Masters in Public Administration and a Bachelor's Degree in political science.



# A Letter to Our Readers

**Dear Readers,**

I like to ask people questions about their jobs. I suppose I can't help it since I spend a great deal of time working with labor market information. One of the questions I ask is, "Why did you choose your job or career?" The responses are usually interesting, but they rarely include anything like, "I researched a few careers and then selected one based on occupational projections information."

When I was growing up, the way I remember the career information and counseling I received at school was an aptitude test, one that said I should pursue a career as a movie director or a religious leader. Thankfully, I disregarded that information and instead acted on my mother's career advice, which was simply, "Go to college and get a degree." Not bad advice, but little did she know, even at that time, there was valuable career information available to help people make these kinds of decisions.

In this issue of TrendLines we highlight our newest occupational projections information for the State of Utah. This information is developed to help people evaluate career decisions. However, it is only a part of the vast amount of career information available and easily accessible on the Web. If you, or anyone you know, are trying to make informed decisions about their careers, please check out our Web site at: <http://jobs.utah.gov/wi> (click on "Career Exploration"). You will find our occupational projections information, wage information, advice on utilizing career information, and links to other sources of career information. One of my favorite sites designed for kids is [www.bls.gov/k12/html/edu\\_over.htm](http://www.bls.gov/k12/html/edu_over.htm).

My dream is that some day, someone will tell me they selected their career after carefully researching occupational information available from the Utah Department of Workforce Services.

**Respectfully,**



**Kimberley Bartel**



**Labor Market  
Information that  
business people use  
most:**

<http://jobs.utah.gov/wi/Employer/dwsdefault.asp>





# Millard



by **Lecia Parks Langston**

## County Highlight

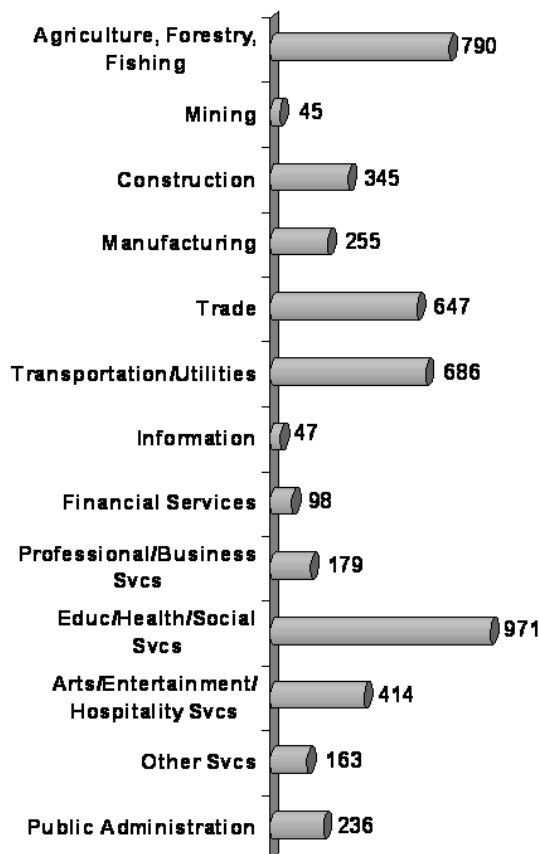
For years, Millard County's economy has struggled with employment and population losses. Recently, however, its employment picture has turned around with the addition of several new employers and a spurt of construction activity. In fact, the county is now creating jobs at a very rapid pace and its unemployment rate is dropping.

Due to the presence of the Intermountain Power Project, Millard County shows an unusual domination by the "utilities" industry. This helps Millard County show a higher wage than most counties of comparable size.

Agriculture also plays an important role in the Millard County economy. The 2000 Census indicates that roughly 16 percent of the county's workers are employed in agriculture—fourth highest share in the state. However, much agricultural employment is at large facilities (such as the mushroom farm) rather than in the family farm we often associate with Utah farming.

**For more information about Millard County, check out: <http://jobs.utah.gov/wi> "State, County and Local Information"**

### 2001 Employed Millard County Population by Industry



Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Note: The data in this chart differs from typically published figures. Here, employment is based on place of residence rather than place of work. Also, agriculture and self-employment are included. Finally, government employment is scattered among the various industries based on function rather than ownership.

- ✓ **Fillmore was Utah's first state capitol and is home to the Territorial Statehouse Museum.**
- ✓ **Millard County is a great spot for "rock hounds." Trilobites, red beryl, sunstones, and gem-quality topaz can be found here.**
- ✓ **Topaz Internment Camp near Delta was the forced home to roughly 8,000 Japanese-Americans during World War II.**

# State & Metro

## Highlights

By Mark Knold

After an impressive growth streak throughout the 1990s, Utah's economy began slumping in 2001. By October of that year, the economy actually had fewer jobs than it did at the same time the year before. This decline continued throughout most of 2002, with the bottom occurring around March 2002, when employment was down 1.4 percent.

From March to September, there was little improvement—employment was still down 0.8 percent. A surprising and rapid turnaround came during the fourth quarter.

### Turnaround?

By December 2002, employment was no longer negative, but instead was up 0.2 percent. This wasn't a growth rate to crow about, but considering where the economy was and how rapidly the employment percentage changed, this was good news. The immediate question is can we sustain this momentum?

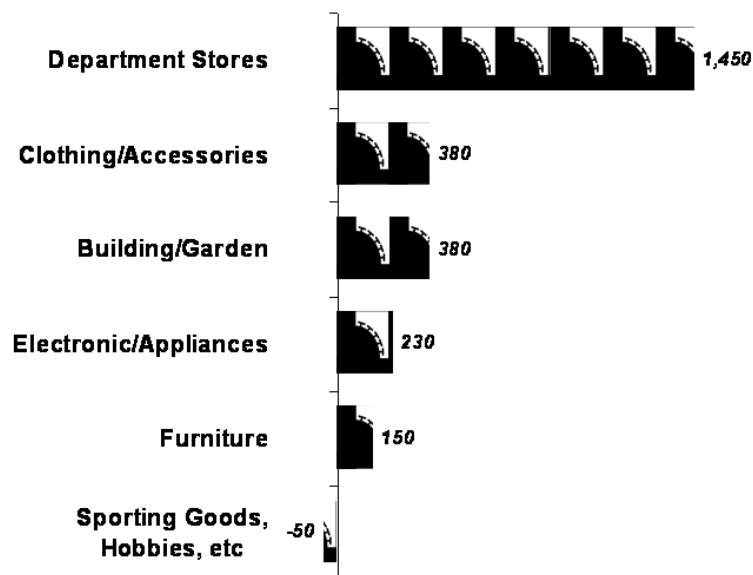
### Sales, too?

Most of the national economic news during the December timeframe spoke of a disappointing Christmas retail season. What about in Utah? Not so, at least not within one major player during the Christmas season—department stores. Both employment and sales were quite strong—at least on the surface.

Preliminary information from the Utah Tax Commission places general merchandise store sales at \$1.11 billion for the fourth quarter, a whopping 11-percent higher than the previous year. 1 Employment levels were also strong, up 5.5 percent.

Many other retail trade businesses sensitive to Christmas sales also in-

### December 2002 Year-Over Employment Change in Selected Retail Trade Industries



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services



creased employment and are illustrated in the accompanying graph. Only sporting goods, hobby stores, etc., dropped employment. Other retailers, like grocery stores and auto dealers, had a disappointing December, but they are not dependant upon the Christmas season for a significant portion of their yearly sales.

Amid all this, the department stores (including discounters) stood out. But this was pretty much centralized in Salt Lake County. Department store employment in Utah, Davis, and Weber counties actually fell. To narrow this even

further, nearly all of the Salt Lake County additions are limited to the opening of several new Wal-Marts within the past year. These discount stores did well in generating sales, but it may have come at the expense of other retailers, as nearly all of the other big-name department stores showed less employment this Christmas season than last.

### **A Big Player**

Wal-Mart is the big retail player in America. The strength of its new employment in Salt Lake County was

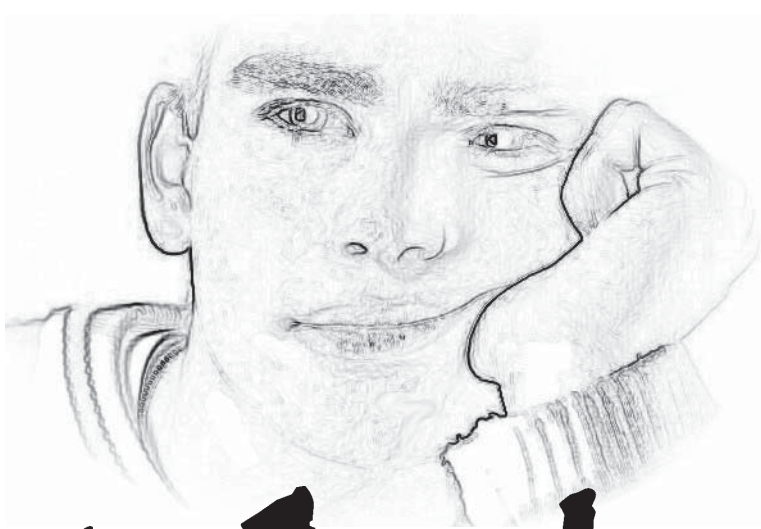
more than enough to offset the employment declines of most of the other department stores. And, the taxable sales level was much higher. This illustrates the impact Wal-Mart has on the economy, and why its sales in and of themselves have become one of the prime economic indicators watched when gauging the health of the retail trade sector.

<sup>1</sup> Sales tax data are published on a quarterly basis, whereas the employment data is available on a monthly basis.

*For more information about Utah's economy, check out:*  
<http://jobs.utah.gov/wi>

## **What's Up?**

- ✓ Grantsville was chosen as the site for a new 1.2 million-square-foot, \$57 million Wal-Mart distribution center. Construction could begin later this year. Initial employment at the center is estimated at 600. *Deseret News 5/2/03*
- ✓ A Denver-based development alliance plans to spend the next few years and millions of dollars developing a replacement for the failed Ogden City Mall. The new development could have everything from apartments to town houses, restaurants to offices, retail shops to movie theaters. *The Salt Lake Tribune 5/15/03*
- ✓ Governor Leavitt announced a three-year, \$5-million plan to study transportation needs through increasingly congested Utah County. *The Salt Lake Tribune 5/13/03*



**What  
Should I be  
When I  
Grow Up?**

# Utah's Job Outlook

**By Lecia Parks Langston**

The Department of Workforce Services has just completed a current round of occupational projections for Utah. Why? Well, it's not because projecting job demand is really fun. (Trust me, I have personal experience.) We do it because those making career choices (both young and "more mature") should use this information. It's not cool to spend a huge chunk of your life in school only to be unable to find a job in your field or to discover your wages fall short of your expectations. Plus, educational planners want to know what training programs to provide students.

However, even though we've finished these very lovely projections, this brief two-page article can't cover much. So, go to the internet to learn more! (<http://jobs.utah.gov/wi/occi.asp>)

Let's cover a few interesting facts. But first, remember that these projections only represent the "demand" side of the economic equation. Demand may be high, but the "supply" of workers may be even higher.

## **How Much Training?**

As in the past, most new jobs will require only "on-the-job" training—or "work experience." However, many of these jobs are not "careers." In every projection cycle, cashiers and retail sales workers top the list for most new openings—not only in Utah, but in the U.S. Yet, few individuals consider cashiering a long-term career. These positions are typically stepping stones on the ladder to another career. And, let's be frank, they usually don't pay very well.

Even though it's really big, the group of occupations requiring on-the-job training is growing at a much slower rate than jobs requiring post-high-school training. Although they make up the smallest share of "jobs by training level," the positions requiring vocational training or an associate degree are projected to grow the most rapidly (3.9 percent annually compared to 2.3 percent for work-experience jobs). Positions requiring at least a four-year college degree should expand at a rate of 3.4 percent per year.

### Fastest Growth?

Computer-related occupations are projected to experience (by far) the most rapid growth during the next decade. I know, I know. The field is experiencing a downturn right now. But, remember, we're talking about "the future"—the long term. This short-term slowdown for some techies will undoubtedly disappear as time progresses. Do you use a computer? Does almost everything you own have some kind of computer in it? Will this trend continue? Yes. Then, we're probably going to need lots of computer professionals.

### High-Paying?

Let's be honest. Most of us don't want a low paying job. So why should I waste your time telling you about all the low-paying jobs around? Take a look at the graph on the bottom of this page. These are the highest-paying occupations projected to have at least 100 openings annually for the next decade.

Yes, I know. Lawyers are on the list. Remember this is just the "demand" and Utah has two law schools producing roughly twice the number of lawyers as there are openings.

But, what's the first thing you notice about the list in general?

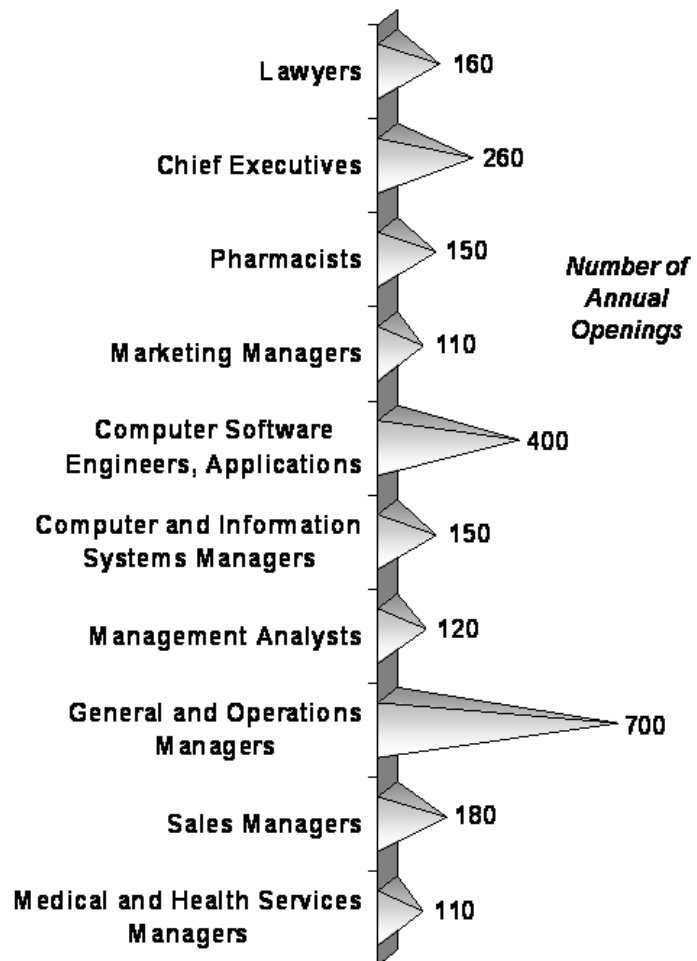
The top ten highest-paying, in-demand jobs require a college education. Yeah, it's true. Your parents were right. Education pays.

### There's More. . .

We've just touched the tip of the iceberg here. Find out more about Utah jobs in demand. Visit our website: <http://jobs.utah.gov/wi/occi.asp>.

*For more information about future jobs in Utah check out:*  
<http://jobs.utah.gov/wi/occi.asp>.

## Utah Highest Paying Occupations with at Least 100 Annual Openings, 2000-2010



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

# 22 Million New Jobs!



## U.S Job Outlook through 2010

**By John Mathews**

The United States economy consists of over 130 million jobs. Though it may not be generating any new jobs right now, long-term history shows that more jobs will develop. Of course, all of this employment is a potpourri of different occupations — too extensive to list here. But we can take these occupations, and combine and classify them based upon similar activities.

### **The Need to Replace Workers**

Not all job openings are from new jobs. Existing jobs become vacant, with a need to be filled. In fact, of the projected 58 million total job openings that will develop by 2010, 36 million will be to replace current workers. The remaining 22 million will be for new jobs.

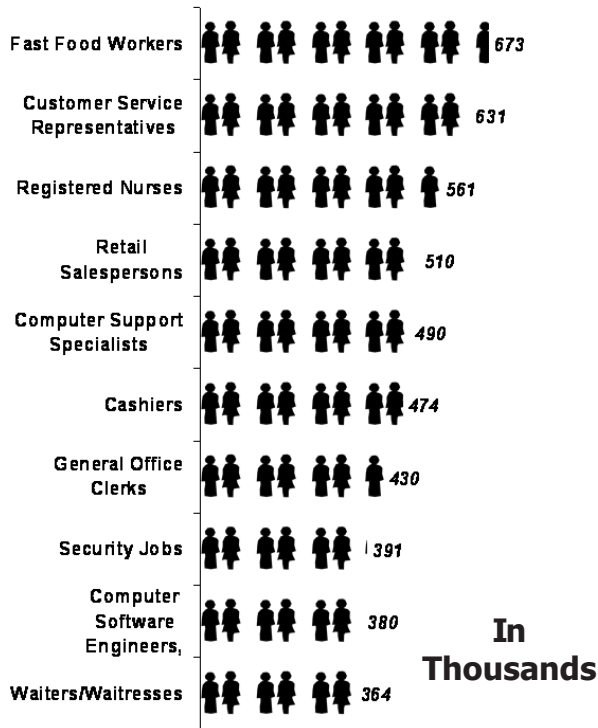
### **The Changing Face of the American Economy**

At the national level, occupations that fall into either a professional or service classification will provide half of all new jobs that develop. This continues a many-decade trend of the U.S. economy becoming more service-based, moving away from an industrial-era production-based economy.

### **Growth Occupations**

To narrow this even more, only 30 occupations account for nearly half of the total 22 million new jobs the nation will create through 2010. These will grow at rates greater than 3.5 percent per year, more than twice the average for all occupations. Important to

## Best U.S. Occupations Through 2010 (Most New Jobs)



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

note is that of these 30 top jobs, 17 are in health-related titles, and 10 are computer-related occupations.

## Education Pays—Gotta Learn to Earn

Currently, 21 percent of all U.S. jobs require at least a bachelor's degree or more. This same education level will claim a 29 percent share of all job growth by 2010. The point is clear — success (economic security and adequate income) in the world of work will be in jobs that call for training beyond high school. Jobs requiring a vocational/applied technology award or an associate degree, which accounted for 8 percent of total jobs in 2000, will grow to a 13 percent share by 2010.

## Beware of Declining Occupations

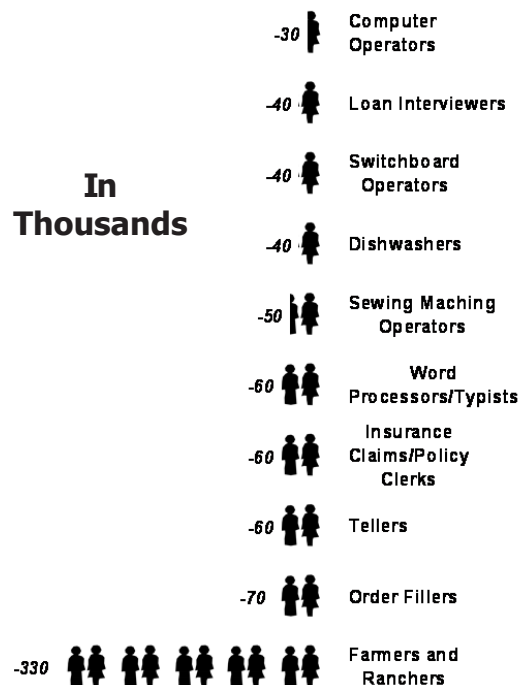
Even though the economy grows, some occupations actually contract. Farmers and ranchers are the most endangered of these species. This is not a new phenomenon, though, as these occupations have been fading for years and years. Technological developments will make other, and some recently-developed occupations, endangered. These include word processors/typists, order fillers, switchboard operators, loan interviewers, secretaries, and tellers.

For more on the 2000 to 2010 U.S. occupational outlook visit these sites:

<http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2001/11/contents.htm>

<http://www.bls.gov/oco/>

## Worst U.S. Occupations Through 2010 (Declining Employment)



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

# National News

## Another Jobless Recovery

By Mark Knold

A jobless recovery — that's how the pundits are characterizing the current U.S. economic picture. That's the same label they gave the period after the early 1990s recession. The trouble is the current jobless recovery already exceeds the length of that early 1990s jobless recovery — and that one was considered long.

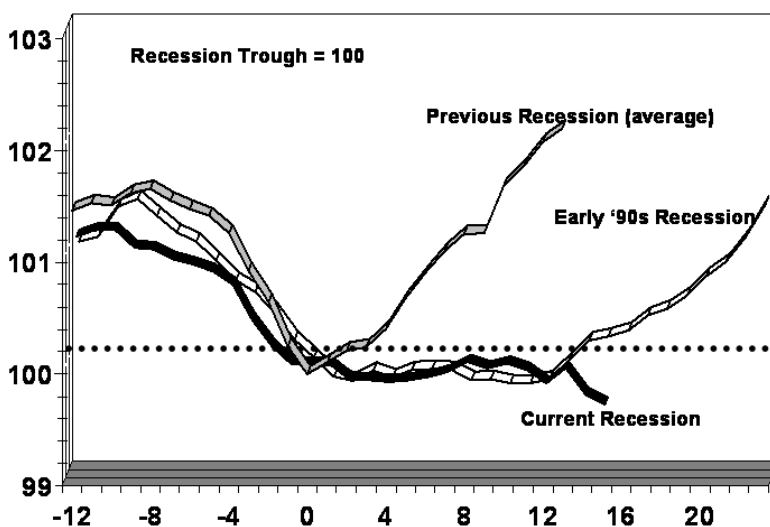
What's a jobless recovery? It's an increase in the Gross Domestic Product (the dollar amount of all the goods and services produced in the United States, and the main economic growth measurement) while no new jobs, or a very marginal amount of jobs, are added. How can that happen? Primarily with productivity gains — in other words, getting existing workers to produce more with the same amount of inputs.

The lead up to the war in Iraq put the breaks on an already anemic U.S. economic expansion. The run up in energy prices was long enough to be a significant factor, although they have since fallen

— a good sign for the immediate future. The problem is the economy needed a positive shock to get it going, not another negative one.

Since the recession began in early 2001, the U.S. economy has lost over 2 million jobs. The worst of the job losses appear to be behind us, and there are a few encouraging economic signs. Unfortunately there are still significant risks to the economy that cause a “thumbs-down” to the probability of significant job gains in 2003.

### *Worse Than Jobless Recovery*



Source: Economy.com



# Other Services



## Industry Profile

The "Other Services" (except public administration) sector comprises establishments engaged in providing services not specifically provided for elsewhere in the classification system. Establishments in this sector are primarily engaged in activities, such as equipment and machinery repairing, promoting or administering religious activities, grant-making, advocacy, and providing drycleaning and laundry services, personal care services, death care services, pet care services, photofinishing services, temporary parking services, and dating services.

"Other Services" comprises only 2.9 percent of all state employment. Businesses in this industry generate an average monthly wage of \$1,839, 25 percent lower than the statewide average for all industries. This sector is characterized with many businesses employing only a small number of workers.

**For more information on this industry check out:**

<http://jobs.utah.gov/wi/Regions/otherservices.pdf>

### Largest "Other Services" Employers

- ◆ LDS Church
- ◆ Wheeler Machinery
- ◆ Steiner Corporation
- ◆ Regis Corporation
- ◆ Jiffy Lube
- ◆ Weight Watchers of SLC
- ◆ Best Friends Animal Sanctuary
- ◆ Supersonic Car Was
- ◆ G and K Services
- ◆ Ampco Auto Parks
- ◆ David Early Tires
- ◆ Quality Linen and Towel Supply
- ◆ Fuji Tricolor
- ◆ Great Salt Lake Council, Boy Scouts

### Other Services Industry History

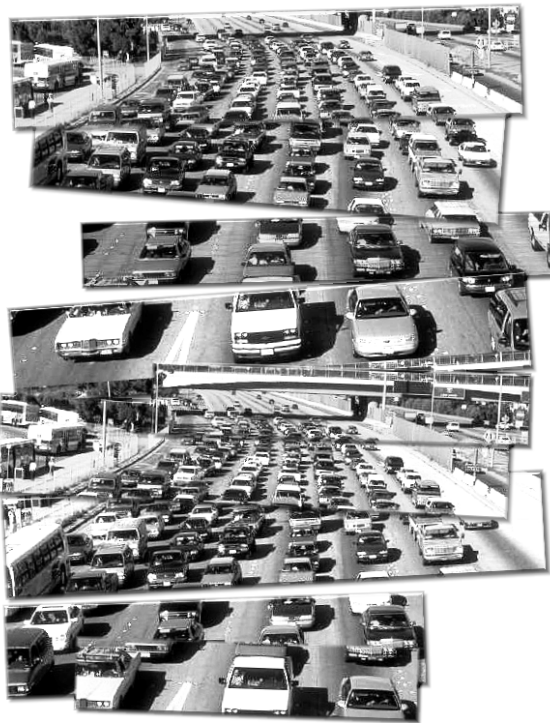
| Year  | Employment | Average Monthly Wage | % of Utah Average Wage | Number of Firms | Payroll (\$Millions) | Employment as % of State Total | Payroll as a % of State Total |
|-------|------------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 2001  | 30,890     | \$1,839              | 74.4                   | 4,208           | 681.5                | 2.9                            | 2.1                           |
| 2001* | 30,064     | \$1,781              | 73.2                   | 4,140           | 160.6                | 2.8                            | 2.0                           |
| 2002* | 32,995     | \$1,815              | 73.0                   | 4,266           | 179.7                | 3.1                            | 2.3                           |

\*First Quarter only

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

# On the Road Again

## Commuting to Work in Utah

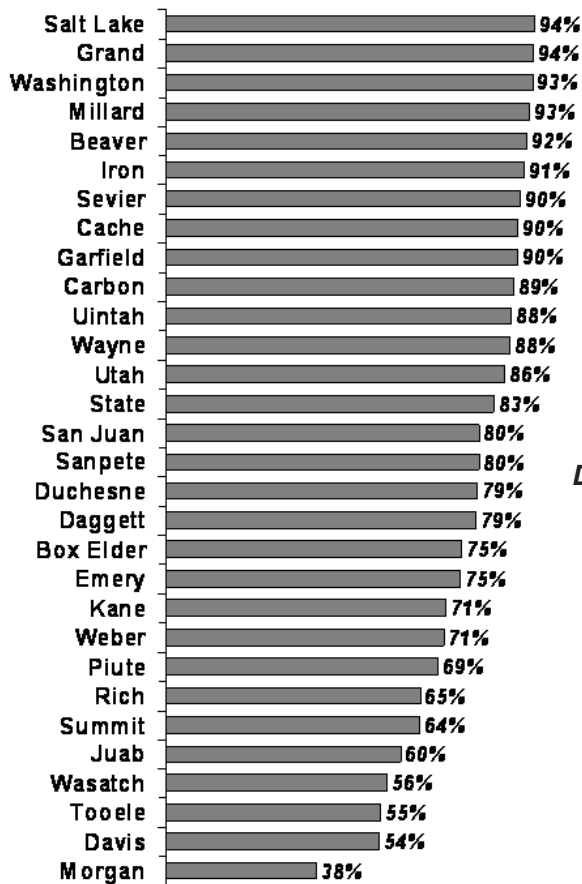


**by Jim Robson**

According to recently released 2000 Census information Utahns commute both near and far to work. The commute to work ranges anywhere from walking to another room in the house, to traveling thousands of miles to distant continents. There were 1,032,858 Utah "commuters" documented by the United States Census in April of 2000 – 43,335 worked at home and 530 worked in foreign lands among 35 countries worldwide. Of course the vast majority (98.9 percent) of employed Utahns live and work in the state. To qualify as a Utah commuter, you must have been at work during the week prior to filling out your Census form and civilian or military worker 16 years of age or older.

Most residents work fairly close to home. Utahns spend an average of 21.3 minutes traveling to work. Census Bureau statistics show that 861,503 or 83 percent of Utah commuters are employed in the same county in which they live.

## 2000 Percentage of Utah Commuters Working in County of Residence



Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

### Metro Utah

Economic activity in Utah is concentrated within the four "metro" counties of Salt Lake, Utah, Weber, and Davis. Of the 16.6 percent or 171,355 workers who commute outside their county of residence, 110,919 live in one of these four counties and go to work in one of the other 3 metro counties. An additional 24,058 Utahns commute from one of the 26 non-metro counties to work in the metropolitan area.

### Salt Lake County

As the center of Utah's economic activity, Salt Lake County has the largest inflow of commuters. There are 73,203 workers

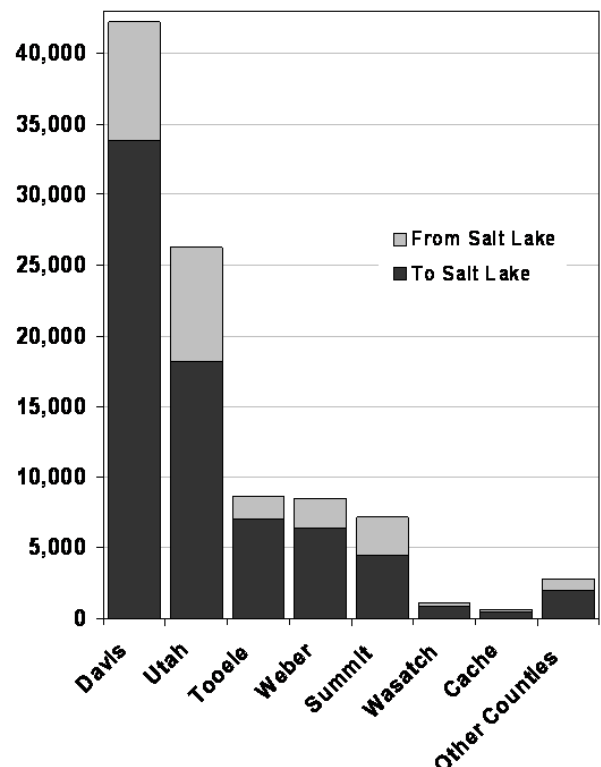
who commute to jobs in Salt Lake County from around the state. In fact there are residents from every other county in Utah that work in Salt Lake County. There are 24,189 Salt Lake County residents who work outside the county in 25 of the remaining 28 Utah counties.

There are 3 commuters into Salt Lake County from around the state for every "Salt Laker" who leaves the county to work elsewhere in Utah.

Commuter flow data provides important insight into the character of the local economy for each of Utah's counties.

Detailed Utah commuting flows information is available on our website:  
<http://jobs.utah.gov/wi/regions/county.asp>

## 2000 Utah Workers Commuting to and from Salt Lake County



Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

# The Other Utah

## Nonmetro Focus

by Austin Sargent

### There Are Jobs Out There

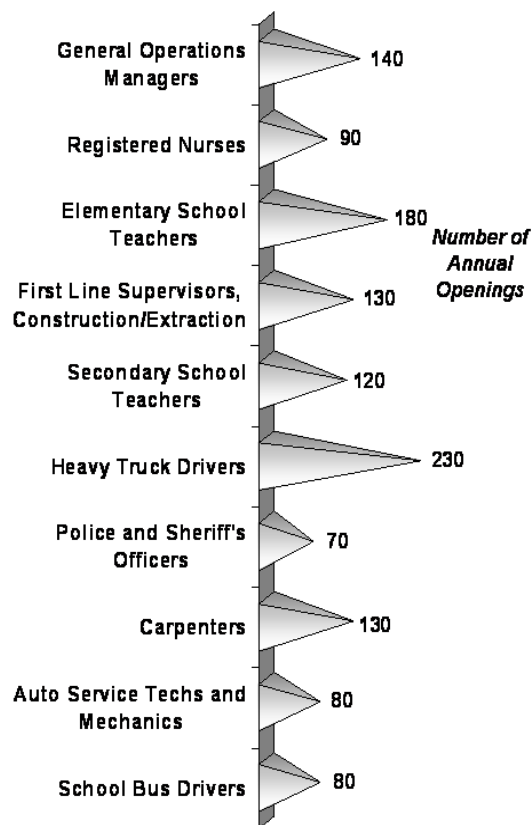
Trends driving occupational growth in the nation and the state are also at work in non-metro Utah. While the volume is smaller, the bottom line is still the same—pursuing some type of post-high school training only enhances job opportunities in the future, even in non-metro areas of the state.

The most recent occupational projections for non-metro Utah, from 2000 to 2010, show that non-metro jobs will experience a 21 percent increase in total employment, while the state will see a 27-percent increase. Not surprisingly, the metro area is projected to grow somewhat faster than the non-metro area.

### Future Jobs Demand Trained Minds and Hands

In 2000, around 24 percent of all jobs in non-metro Utah needed some type of post-high school training—anything from vocational training from which certification is obtained, to bachelor's degree or higher. This group will account for 26 percent of non-metro employment by 2010. Statewide, 30 percent of all jobs will require post-high school training by 2010. Something you should keep in mind is that most of the “new” jobs created will be in areas requiring advanced skill training.

### Top Ten Prospects for Jobs in Nonmetro Utah, 2000-2010 Ranked by Wages



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

## Do You Want Fries With That?

The other large slice of the jobs pie is in occupations requiring only short-term on-the-job training, which usually means that a worker can become proficient in these jobs in less than a month. These jobs currently account for nearly 35 percent of all jobs in non-metro Utah and will maintain that share by 2010. These jobs are usually lower-paying and experience lots of turnover.

## Fast Growing + Numeric Volume = Job Opportunities

The trick is identifying occupations that are projected to expand, but also have sufficient

volume to generate chances for employment (don't forget to check the training needed). These jobs should also provide livable wages. Current wage data show that non-metro Utah's median annual income was \$23,400. Check the table to see what jobs in non-metro Utah are projected to have over 70 openings per year and pay more than the median wage.

While non-metro employment will expand slower than employment in metro Utah, opportunities will be available, particularly to those who have taken the time and made the effort to acquire the skills demanded by the market.

For more information about occupational projections go to:  
<http://jobs.utah.gov/wi/occi.asp>.

# What's Up?

- ✓ Work on the \$50 million expansion of the Sandwash Reservoir, which will double its size, is underway in Duchesne County. The "203 Project" will develop new irrigation, culinary, and industrial water supplies. *Deseret news*, 11/25/2002
- ✓ Widening work, from two-lanes to four-lanes, on an eight-mile stretch of U.S. Highway 191 north of Moab will begin this summer. The project will extend from Potash Road (Utah Highway 267) to the Dead Horse Point road (Utah Highway 313), including major roadway work in Moab Canyon and a new entrance road for Arches National Park. The \$17-million project will continue until summer 2004. *Times-Independent*, 4/10/2003
- ✓ An \$8.2 million expansion of the Ashely Valley Medical Center began in May. The ICU unit and emergency rooms will be enlarged. A heliport will also be relocated. Operating rooms will also be added. The second phase will increase space for radiology, labor and delivery areas, including a third labor and delivery unit. These two phases should be completed by summer 2005. *Vernal Express*, 3/19/2003
- ✓ Dixie College has announced that the college has allocated enough funding to hire new nursing faculty and establish a bachelor's degree program in nursing. *The Spectrum*, 5/3/03

## ***Graduates' First Job is to Find a Job***

# the Final Test



**by Connie Blaine**

This year's college graduates still need to pass a tough test—finding a job! For the second year in a row, the crop of new grads is facing a depressed job market, and no relief is in sight. Spring recruiting by companies on campus was down this year, and incentives, signing bonuses and high starting wages are far less common than two or three years ago. But there are bright spots in certain industries. Health care is still going strong and shows signs of growth.

Nationally, regions vary widely in the employment outlook, with the Midwest

actually growing, while the West is showing the largest decline in job opportunities for new grads. The South and Northeast also show job declines, though not as severe as the West.

Stan Inman, Director of Career Services at the University of Utah, says "The good news is that people are finding jobs, but it depends on their major, flexibility in geographic locations and other qualifications they bring to the table, such as having done an internship." He reports job searches are currently taking up to six months, in sharp contrast with the situation three years ago, when many students received offers of employment even before graduation. The occupations that were strong in the past, such as accounting and engineering, are still the strongest, although their outlook has also diminished.



Inman's best advice for seniors is, find and complete an internship in their major. Sixty percent of students who successfully complete an internship get hired by the company after graduation. For recent graduates, his advice is, "Be realistic, be flexible, and be very prepared for your interview, with a well-thought-out strategy to make your moment in the sun count." He cautions new graduates that, due to many older workers competing with them for jobs, they may need to be willing to take an entry-level job as a stepping stone, and be willing to relocate.

In today's job market, job seekers must be more flexible, more persistent, and more prepared than ever, in order to compete. Some tips:

- **Be flexible.** Be willing to relocate. The bigger the geographic area you target in your job search, the better your chances. Take an entry-level job if it can lead to better things. Be willing to accept lower pay than you would prefer.
- **Be proactive.** Don't sit by the phone, follow up each application with an inquiry in a couple of weeks if the company doesn't contact you.
- **Network like crazy.** Tell everyone you're looking for a job, and have resumes ready to give out at all times.
- **Look for similar kinds of work.** Research jobs and find those that require many of the same skills that you would use in your preferred occupation.
- **Don't forget not-for-profit organizations.** Private industry is depressed, but these may be hiring, and the experience can help you move out and up later on.
- **The federal government is not shrinking, although the state government is.** And, a huge chunk of federal employees are due to retire in the next 5-10 years.
- **Use the Career Center at your college for all the help it can offer.**
- **Tailor your resume to each position you are applying for.** Do the same with each cover letter.
- **Most of all, keep a positive attitude.** If you keep trying and applying "smart", you **WILL** get a job, eventually.

**For more information:**

<http://jobs.utah.gov/wi/occi.asp>  
<http://jobs.utah.gov/wi/pubs/adultcareerguide/>  
<http://www.homefair.com/homefair/calc/salcalc.html>  
<http://jobs.utah.gov/wi/pubs/trendlines/current/learnearn.pdf>  
<http://www.naceweb.org/press/display.asp?year=2003&pid=173>



## Job Seekers:

**Plan your path to success with the help of the most current wage and occupational information available.**

## Access it from here:

<http://jobs.utah.gov/wi/>

# From the Department of Workforce Services



by Barbara Darling

## Utah's Workforce Summit for Employers, Job Seekers and Youth

Mark your calendar for Thursday, September 25, 2003. The Department of Workforce Services, "Utah's Job Connection," is breaking new ground with a day-long event to serve a much larger segment of the workforce than in the past. The Workforce Summit will target three key segments of the workforce; employers, job seekers and youth ages 14 to 21. This unprecedented event will be held at the Salt Lake Community College, West Jordan Campus.

Workforce Services has partnered with several public and private sponsors to provide the attendees with information and innovative solutions that can be put to practical use. Appropriate to its purpose, the theme is **"Roads to Success"** and it will be helpful for all that attend. Here's a sneak preview of what to expect.

### **"Road to Profit"**

(For employers, 7:00 a.m. to noon) Cam Marston, nationally known speaker on "Workplace Demographics and Generational Differences" will give an entertaining and informative presentation. Learn what best motivates the different generations: the Matures, the Boomers, the X-ers and the Y-ers.

The morning will also offer workshops such as Employment Law, Work/Life Issues, Economic Outlook, Cultural Integration in the Workplace, Drug Testing and more.

### **"Road to Work"**

(For job seekers, 12:30 p.m. to 3:30 p.m.) Learn how to be more effective in job and career search. Find out what jobs are in demand, what training and skills are required for particular jobs, and how to find them. This will be a great resource for anyone entering the workforce. Experts will be present to give you hands on

assistance, and a special guest speaker will leave you with motivation and confidence that is critical to your success.

### **"Road to the Future"**

(For youth (ages 14-21), 4:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.) Parents, you're invited too! This session is an open forum, jam packed with resources to assist youth in planning for their future. Scenarios will include exploring the world of work and learning about different careers. Youth will leave with great ideas for their future, especially after a peer speaker will present how she is making her dreams come true.

Call the Department of Workforce Services at 801-468-0097 to register.

For more information see :  
<http://jobs.utah.gov>

# Quick Facts

## May 2003 Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates

|                         |       |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Beaver                  | 4.8%  |
| Box Elder               | 5.8%  |
| Cache                   | 3.5%  |
| Carbon                  | 7.5%  |
| Daggett                 | 5.5%  |
| Davis                   | 5.0%  |
| Duchesne                | 7.1%  |
| Emery                   | 11.0% |
| Garfield                | 9.8%  |
| Grand                   | 6.9%  |
| Iron                    | 4.6%  |
| Juab                    | 6.7%  |
| Kane                    | 4.7%  |
| Millard                 | 4.8%  |
| Morgan                  | 4.3%  |
| Piute                   | 7.6%  |
| Rich                    | 4.0%  |
| Salt Lake               | 5.5%  |
| San Juan                | 9.2%  |
| Sanpete                 | 6.9%  |
| Sevier                  | 4.9%  |
| Summit                  | 7.8%  |
| Tooele                  | 8.5%  |
| Uintah                  | 6.0%  |
| Utah                    | 4.4%  |
| Wasatch                 | 7.1%  |
| Washington              | 4.2%  |
| Wayne                   | 6.8%  |
| Weber                   | 6.6%  |
| Salt Lake-<br>Ogden MSA | 5.6%  |

Source: Utah Dept of Workforce Svcs.

## Just the Facts. . .

|                           |           | <i>Change From<br/>Last Year</i> |            |
|---------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|------------|
| <b>May 2003</b>           |           |                                  |            |
| Utah Unemployment Rate    | 5.4%      | ↓                                | 0.8 points |
| U.S. Unemployment Rate    | 6.1%      | ↑                                | 0.3 points |
| Utah Nonfarm Jobs (000s)  | 1,071.4   | ↓                                | 0.0%       |
| U.S. Nonfarm Jobs (000s)  | 130,680.0 | ↓                                | -0.3%      |
| <b>April 2003</b>         |           |                                  |            |
| U.S. Consumer Price Index | 183.8     | ↑                                | 2.2%       |
| U.S. Producer Price Index | 136.8     | ↑                                | 4.6%       |

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

## TrendLine

### Did you know?

The 2000 Census reveals that the average Utah worker spends an average of 21.3 minutes commuting to work—slightly less than the average U.S. commute of 25.5 minutes

## In Our Next Issue:

**Government  
Employment in Utah**

**How Does Defense  
Employment Impact  
the State?**

**Daggett County  
Highlight**



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